The Bewait's Point Affair. The news of the capture of the rebel works at Bewall's Point, which is based upon the authority of a dispatch to the Goverament, will be received with feelings of lively gratification. These batteries were erected with a view to command the approaches to Norfolk, and great exertions were used to render them Impregoable They were captured, it would appear, by means of forces approaching them from the land side. Whether they were attacked at the same time from the water, does not appear. The result of this movement is to expose Norfolk to attack by the Government troops, which will, in all probability, be the next thing in order. As the enemy is, according to reports, in considerable force in that vicinity, something more extensive may be looked for shortly.

Neat and Not Gaudy. fervent admirer of the Montgomery President, describing his appearance on a recent visit to Pensacola, states that he was dressed in plain clothes, and had not on him any of the insignia that appertain to high official dignity. The writer expected, uudoubtedly, to see him dressed like a stageking, in tights and cotton flannel ermine. with a pluch-beek crown on his head; and although he speaks of his plainness as com-

mendable, was evidently disappointed. It is an oversight in our Southern Brethren not to put their Monarch into appropriate toggery, which, it is to be hoped, will be made up to him by his Northern admirers in time. Let General Scott catch him, and we venture to say, that he will be supplied with a regalia, such as is never worn but by people who occupy positions considerably elevated above the heads of the by standers.

The First Threat of Secession and the First Compromise. It is a fact not generally known, that South Carolina threatened to secede, not only before the Union was formed, but before the Revolution. The circumstances were as fol-

In 1774, the Continental Congress, in consequence of the oppressive policy persued by the British Government toward the Colonies, parsed resolutions to suspend all imports or use of imports from Great Britain or Ireland, or any of their dependencies, after the first day of December then next, and all exports to those countries after the tenth of September following, unless American grievances should, before that time, be redressed. The conduct of Carolina on the occasion is thus described in the sixth volume, p. 17, of Lord Mahon's History of England :

"In the resolutions then published, and thus forbidding exports to Great Britain and Ireland, there appear these words, strongly devoid of congruity: "Except rice to Europe." But this interpolation was inserted to gravely the delegates from Carolina, soho, otherwise, had threatened to Secole. Such was the cautious reseal to lead interest to the cautious regard to local interests re-quired at this period, to secure a seamin,

When it is remembered that this was the first American Congress, and that the object of its assembling was to prepare the way to that Revolution which was then in immediate prospect, the character of Carolina patriotism will be readily comprehended.

Pesition of the British Ministry. It is easy to discover, from the tone of the British press and the reports of debates in Perliament, that party issues are to be made in England in respect to the policy to be pursued toward this country. As is the case in America, whatever position the Government may resume upon any exciting question, will be attacked by the opposition; and will be a point upon which to agitate for the overthrow of the ministry and the bringing in of another.

The elements of the issue are already apparent. The disposition of the Government, as appears by the responses made by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, and especially by the recent official proclamation, is to adhere strictly to the principles of international law as applicable to the circumstances; while the basis of the opposition movement will be the immediate interests of the people, irrespective of any considerations of justice or consistency. The war of arms in the United States is reflected in a war of parties in Great Britain; nor is it by any means impossible that, if the one should continue long enough, a change in the Administration will be brought about by the other.

Certain of the people and the presses the United States are disposed to complain because the British Government has not come quite up to their wishes in the policy it bas adopted-that it has not put itself in the position of a friend to the Union and an enemy to the Confederacy. They do not remember that a British Administration, like an American one, has its own place to look after-that it is all the time beleagered by a watchful and unscrupulous opposition, constantly seeking the means to place it in false positions, or to exhibit it in an unfavorable light to the people.

This state of things has undoubtedly im pressed upon the Administration, as a measure of self defense, the necessity of assuming no position toward the Union that it cannot defend upon the plainest principles of international justice; and for this it is rather to be commended than condemued. To open the door by any act of partiality to the North, for the party to come into power, whose organ, the London Morning Herald, declares that, " if the cotton is not to be got by fair means, we must not scruple to use foul means, or the daily bread of four or five millions of the working population will be stopped," would be to us, at this time, a seri-

The opposition party in Great Britain, is not a thing to be dispised. It has in its intorests several of the ablest and most influential journals of the realm; none of which make any scruple to employ every available means-by appeals to past acts and present interests—to arouse the prejudices and stimulate the passions of the people. It wants power; and, so that this is acquired, cares

Besides the opinion of the Administratio that there are more hopes of safety in a position defensible upon sound legal principles there are other motives which probably pperate to place it where it is. The people of the British Canadian Provinces, as is well known, sympathize strongly with the North, and would be inclined to resent any action of the home Government that looked like favoring Southern pretonions, even to the renunciation of their silegiance, and a junction of their political fortunes. th those of the Union. Thus, while the pressure

of her working masses demanding, at all hazard of treasure and of principle, an open rade with the revolted States, she has, on the other, that of her Canadian subjects whose feelings are with the loyal portion of the American people, and who would consider any encouragement given to Secessionists as an admission of the right of revolt, of which they were at liberty to take ad-

vantage. Wine That Cheereth Both God and Man." It is a queer peradox that many of those nest realous for the broadcast distribution of the Bible are most afraid of its real common-sense meaning. In fact, the searching of the Scriptures, so earnestly enjoined, means to find in them what you are expected to, or else to be called some disroputable name, such, for instance, as "Free thinker," which signifies that you think outside the traces, collar and breeching, and is enough in some circles to dawn a man or woman morally and socially. Yet people talk of free-thought as a blessed right. Singular that free thought should be Heavenly, and free-thinking damnable!

But this is not the tack we started on. Our attention was attracted to an article in the New York Christain Advocate, pretending to prove that the Bible forbids the use of wine. The way this is done is to assume that all the passages referring to wine as a blessing, mean unfermented wine, which would not intoxicate. It lays down the scripture position as this:

"Unfermented, unintoxicating wine is allowed and approved; formented and intoxicating liquors always condemned except in one case, possibly two, allowed medicinally."

In interpreting Scripture people are expected to part with their wits. Unfermented wine in gost skin bottles would be about as safe property as the innkeeper's wine stores under Don Quixotte's terrible assault. Would insipid unfermented wine "cheer both God and man," as the Bible says wine does? It would not cheer a beast.

The Advocate goes into the scripture evidence in the following style:

"The new wise is found in the cluster, and one saith: 'Destroy it not; for a blessing is in it,' Issiah Lxv, 8. 'Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color cup, when it moveth itself aright, be last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.' Prov. xxtii, 31:32. 'Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish.' Prov. xxxt, 6. Here is new wine approved, fermented wine forbidden, strong drink-perhaps alcoholic, perhaps not-me dicinally allowed."

A more amusing specimen of the common style of Scripture interpretation could hardly be given. Because a warning is given against wine, "when It is red, and giveth its color to the cup," the Advocate gobbles it up as testimony against old wine, when he ought, before writing on the subject, to know that the older the wine the less color it has, and that it is only new wine, the thick, unfermented, unwholesome stuff which the Advocate and Dr. Nott talk about, that settles in

This was probably what Isaiah warned against, and the internal disturbance and griping likely to ensue from its use, may not naptly be described, in the strong oriental imagery of the Scriptures, as the biting of a

Many simple minded people have been convinced that it would be improper for God to make wine, so they conclude that the water turned into wine at the marriage in Cana of Gallilee was turned into unfermented, unintoxicating wine. We doubt if such stuff would have answered the expectations of the guests, or would have been regarded as worthy of a miracle. But there were certain conditions which the wine fulfilled. The ruler of the feast said it was stomary to give the good wine first, and when the guests were well drunk, to palm an inferior article on them. This shows that the favorite people of God had the virtue which John Gilpin so admired in his loving

'Though on pleasure she was bont, She had a frugal mind,"

Would unfermented wine so befuddle the wine could be passed on them? This shows, beyond a question, that the wine ordinarily used was expected to obfuscate the percentions of the guests. Of course it could not be unfermented wine. But would insipid, unfermented wine satisfy guests who had well drank of old wine? They must have been very drunk if it would; and either horn of the dilemma shows that the born which it was customary to exalt contained wine, rosy wine, fermented wine, jolly wine, "that cheereth both God and man."

Dr. Nott thinks the Hebrews boiled their wine into a syrup to prevent its fermenting. Dr. Nott would boil the Scriptures into a jelly so as to mold them after his own

Wine is universally spoken of in the Scriptures as one of the great blessings provided for man. It is promised to the righteous that their wine and oil shall increase. The token chosen by God to encourage the Hebrews to overcome the heathen nations and take possession of the promised land, was a cluster of grapes, which Joshua's spies cut down, and two of them carried on a pole to the camp. Christ's first exertion of divine power on earth was to create wine for s feast, even after the guests had so well drunk, that the ruler of the feast thought it a want of economy to supply them with so good an article. Christ drank wine according to the custom of the country. Pharisees at that day reproached Him as a wine bibber. At His last supper, which in respect to the provision made, was not different from that on ordinary occasions, He drank wine with His disciples, and made it the occasion of some remarks, the significance of which was not fully understood until after-

All this may be a stumbling block to those who would be wiser than what is written; but if so, it must remain a stumbling-block. There are many who make the sacrament of the Lord's Supper a repreach to Christ, by their purism in regard to the use of wine, or fermented wine, in that ceremony. What will such do when, as they continually pray, they sit down to His table in Heaven? they carp at the wine?

The Bible encourages the use of wine. He that denies that is an infidel. That is the strongest religious logic that we know of If people are not willing to accept the fact, why do they pretend that the Bible is their whole rule of faith and practice? The use of wine is at present the best antidote to the use of alcoholic drinks. The time may come when the people will cheer their hearts with a glass of sugared water, but it has not yet. As St. Paul said of matrimony, those who are able to contain without the use of any stimulant do well, but as many will not, wine is probably the most harmless of any of the stimulating drinks in use, and its extending use is to that extent driving out the fiery alcoholic liquors and the stupilying narcotic beverages.

TRANSPARENT FALSEHOODS .- The Louisville (Ky.) Democrat says:

Two statements made from the South had better not be sent to Louisville; for we live too near the second States, and know too much about them.

One statement is, that there are pleuty of provisions South. The other is, that the people of the second States are unanimous for Second Control of the second States are unanimous for Second Control of the se

for Secession.

Better send such stories way down East, where they don't known any better.

It is said that Richmond, Va, is above the reach of yellow fever, and is much healthter than Cairo.

The American Civil War in Europe-Views of the Hritish and French French the Subject- A Later and America En-glish Opinion. (From the Manchester Guardian.)

The progress of civil discord in the American Republic has been attended by a marked change in public feeling in this country respecting it. At first incredulity was the prevailing sentiment. The evils of a disruption of the Union appeared so great and palpable, and its good to any party so obscure and questionable, that people in England could not imagine the possibility of se ruinous a course being actually adopted. We are well accustomed ourselves to the threats with which beaten politicians console themselves for their defeat, and we supposed the bluster of the Southern States on the election of President Lincoln to possess about the same amount of significance, and no mora. The Secession of South Carolina and her confederates scarcely occasioned more excitement. The dispute was still regarded as one certain to end without leading to blows, whether that end were a reconciliation of disjunction. The bloodless componeds of Fort Sumary was little colors. leading to blows, whether that end were a reconciliation or disjunction. The bloodless cannonade of Fort Sumter was little calculated to dispel the prevailing impression, and the English public rather wondered what was to be the next scene in so singular a drama, than felt any of the grave anxiety which accompanies the approach of a real catastrophe. The passing events were often discussed in a tone of pleasantry, and the Americans were in some quarters warned to

Americans were in some quarters warned to be less fond in future of exalting their institutions over those of the Old World.

But the news which immediately followed, and which showed that the hostilities at Charleston, however innocuous in themselves, had been accepted on both sides, as a declaration of war produced a reset and selves, had been accepted on both sides, as a declaration of war, produced a great and sudden change. All traces of the levity which had previously mingled in our comments, vanished at once, and gave place to expressions attesting the deep though mournful interest every where felt in the opening struggle. Separated and irritated as the two countries have been from time to time by trivial but annoying differences. England has never forgotten the ties of kindred which connect her with the States, but has exulted connect her with the States, but has exulted in their evident successes, and grieved for what she deemed their errors, much as a father exults or grieves over those of a fa-vorite child. To be on terms of close and cordial friendship with the North American Republic has ever been her foremost desire, and she has always rejoiced to see the liber-ties, won so dearly by herself, cherished and perpetuated by her trasatlantic kinsfolk. In the same degree England must lament the terrible contest which now threatens to rend the nation she has loved so well. Usterly powerless to allay the storm, and compelled of necessity to remain entirely neutral be-tween the belligerents, she can but trust that the evil will ultimately result in good, and

her best wishes to that party which

give her best wishes to that party which best deserves success. A rough but sure instinct has already told this country to which side its sympathy is this country to which side its sympathy is due. The very arguments addressed to it by the Secessionists were sufficient to show their true character, and to put them in the wrong. "England," they said, "can not do without our cotton, and, therefore, can not afford to be against us. An embargo on our ports means for her a rebellion in Lanca-shire." The mere use of such an argument is sufficient to show how utterly the Amer-can slave owners misunderstood the feeling of these whom it most concerned. It is one of the class which betray the motives actu-ating those who use them, by exhibiting their notions of the inducements likely to operate upon others. It supposed that En-glishmen were simply hypocritical in their protestations against slavery, and would throw their objections to the winds in order to secure their own material prosperity. It has already received its answer. This country proved the sincerity of its aversion to the horrible system, by the price it paid for the emancipation of the slaves in its own colo-nies. But it has never been slow to recognize the difficulties which have opposed a similar step in the United States. So long as glavery was there regarbed in the light thrown upon it by the first founders of the Union, as a great but inseperable evil, so long its existence was treated by Englishmen as a cession rather for out; than represenas an occasion rather for pity than reproach. It was not till they saw it openly defended as a blessing, justified by texts of Scripture, supported by ministers of the Gospel, that

supported by ministers of the Gospel, that they began to revolt against the people who could maintain such outrageous doctrines. Now it has often been remarked, and by M. de Tocqueville among others, that the negro race is viewed with stronger antipathy in the free States than in the alave, and we are accused of a certain inconsistency in hurling our consures at the latter, where the blacks are in mean respects well treated blacks are, in many respects, well treated, and admitted to familiar intercourse with their white owners, while we spare the former, where they are generally regarded as outcasts from society. But first, it is scarcely true that we have spared the intolerance of the North, aithough we have admitted our in-North, although we have admitted our in-shility to judge it properly, from want of the requisite experience; and, secondly, we do not allow that there is any parallel between the cases. In all material results, the an-tipathy felt in the North is not one moment to be compared for evil with the actual slavery existing in the South. It has really none of the frightfully demoralizing influ-ence exercised by the "peculiar institution," the "involuntary servitude," or any other name by which the South, in some consciencename by which he South, in some conscience-smitten moment, has cought to diguise its distinguishing characteristic. When the ladies of Charleston subscribed to present a token of their admiration to the ruffin who struck down Mr. Sumner on the floor of the egislature at Washington, the power of this Legislature at Washington, the power of this influence was displayed in a manner more convincing than could be done by any number of Uncle Toms. This is the source of the tecling which decides the partnership of Engisnd in the present conflict, even while we see clearly enough, with Tocqueville and other observers, that slavery is only an accident in the dispute, and that its real object lies deeper, in the diffurences pointed out by Mr. Seward, in one of his election speeches last Summer.

last Summer. last Summer.

"The controversy," then said the Senator for New York, "is between two classes of white men—one having negroes, an aristocratic class, that wants to extend itself over the new Territories, and the other people, who have no negroes, and the other people, who have no negroes, and won't have any, and who mean that the aristocratic section shall not be extended. It is an eternal question between classes, the eternal question between the few privileged and the many unprivileged, between aristocracy and democracy, and the nation that is willing to achorit to such a resistocracy the riding of submit to such an aristocracy, the riding of the privileged, booted and spurred, over the unprivileged, deserves no better fate than that which befals the cowardly and the unworthy. Every man arriving here from Austria, Hungary and Naples, finds in another form the irrepressible conflicts which

another form the irrepressible conflicts which crushed him out an exile from his native land." This we believe to be in the maic true, and we are glad to think that political liberty, as well as moral justice and the right of defense against unprovoked aggression, is on the aide of the North in this great quarrel. But although slavery may not be the actual source of the contest, from the moment this began, it has furnished the distinguishing badge of the combatants. Without slavery there might none the less have been war between the North and South, but without slavery that war would have but without slavery that war would have been exempt from the malignant and deadly character which it now seems fated to as-sume. The South is fighting, it may be said, under the pirate's flag. If the usual penalty is not inflicted on prisoners taken from its ranks, it will be because humanity,

after all, revolts from such Draconlan jus-tice, not because the sent-nce would be un-When we read that two unoffending farm When we read that two unoffending farmers, who had brought down a load of grain to some place on the Mississippi, were summarily hanged by the mob, because being challenged as to their political sympathies, they waved their hats for Lincoln, we feel that scarcely any judgment can be too severe for the spirit which permitted such a crime. This country must, therefore, rejoice in the unanimity with which the North has risen to put down these abominations, to put them unanimity with which the North has rised to put down these abominations, to put them down not merely for the moment, but for once and forever. We may quete one token of this unanimity. Mr. Dickinson, of New York, is described as having been for years the leader of the Southern wing of the Democrats in that city, and one of the chief supporters of Mr. Breckinridge against Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential contest. Well, at a recent public meeting this gentleman spoke as follows: "Let us settle this thing speedily and surely. It may rain this generation, but we owe it to the next that they should have no such troubles as we have had. Let us now strike in our might, and, if necessary, wipe the South from the face of the earth. I know we shall have civil way, and what is far worse, servile war, and iprophesy that by the time this matter is settled the peculiar institution of the South will be swept away. Let us finish things while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us."

These words may furnish some clue to the

These words may furnish some clue to the apirit in which the quarrel is likely to be fought out by the North. We do not, indeed, suppose that the President will give the war

take from his open esponsal of the policy here hodicated, but we conceive the North can not desix from the struggle till at least Virginia and Maryland are free States, and the Capital of the Union is rescued from the disgrace of being surrounded by slave territories. Washington can hot surely be again left exposed to the risk of a surprise by rebellion in the South. Unless further advices arrive before these lines are printed, the news we publish in this impression will add but little to that twought by the last mail. But that fittle is so far satisfactory that it seems to show the Capital to be maler from attack than at the date of the previous intelligence. Meanwhile all accounts, public and private, concur in representing the Southern cities as almost under a reign of terror. "Rowdylsm" ruled supreme, and all the more respectable inhabitants were flying from its sway wherever they could. We say wherever they could. We say wherever they could we say wherever they could green forbidden without the necessary pass. On the other hand, the North, slow, perhaps, like Englishmen, to move, but when were acting with the resolution and convey perhaps, like Englishmen to move, but when moved, acting with the resolution and energy which have seldom falled to secure success in

the end, had risen as one man to meet the conflict forced upon it. We like to read that the colors we our selves know so well, the red, white and blo which have been seen in various forms in the van of every battle fought for freedom in reach of every batter longer for freedom in modern times, are now conspicuous on every breast throughout the Northern States—and believing that there, as in the old world, they will be borne triumphantly to victory, we trust that the soil over which they wave will never again be suffered to know the contamination of slavery.

(From the Paris Journal des Delais, May 10 1 SOME EXPRESSIONS OF PRENCH SENTIMENT. In population, wealth, education and practical talent, the North, the group of free States, has greatly the advantage. The North, too, has on its side, in the conflict that has begun, auxiliaries that are extremely powerful in a struggle between civilized as-tions, namely, principles. Might and right are thus both on the side of the North. And yet by a deplorable fatality, or what is still less excusable, by the blindness and preju-dice of the least intelligent fraction of the population of the border States, these States, n place of coming forward as mediators to revent a bloody collision, allow themselves o drift toward the Southern junto. Some have even gone so far as to commit acts of aggression against the lawful Government. Virgima had formed the plan of taking possession of the Capital of the Union by surprise. In this audscious plan they found accomplices in Maryland.

complices in Maryland. * * *

This med course of the border States, (though it is far from true that all are implicated.) could never have been taken if they had been sure that they would one day have to pay for it dearly. There, for instance, is Missouri, whose total population sone million two hundred thousand souls not one tenth of whom are slaves. It is manifest from these very figures, that the major part of the territory is cultivated by whites. As in such cases, both kinds of labor, free and slave, are wont to see cantonner, it fol-lows that in that State slavery has a hold only in a portion of the territory, say one-fourth of the counties. Admitting that this State has really sided with the South, still it s not natural that the majority of the coun-ies, being cultivated by whites, should long submit to the oppression which a minority has put upon them by separating them from the free States. It thus seems inevitable that there must be, and that at no distant day to all appearance, a second dismemberment. Missouri will wish to get out of the South-ern Confederacy; the South will wish to keep in, and then we shall have civil war in the heart of the Confederacy itself. The obser-vation applies to Maryland, which, out of seven bundred and thirty two thousand inhabitants, has only eighty five thousand slaves. It is equally true of a portion of Virginia herself—namely, Western Virginia, which could easily form a State of itself, and which will undoubtedly, ere long make an armed demand for separation, so as to rejoin

the Union.

But these causes of weakness, and these imminent perils which threaton the South ern Confederacy, and especially the border States, are as nothing compared with the chance of slave insurrections—a fate which lowers over all the Southern States the mo-

ment war breaks out, but which, from their contact with free soil, still more menacing, impend over the border States.

To-day the gauntlet is thrown down. President Lincoln, whose behavior has been that of a thoroughly bonest man, and who has shown that he regards moderation as a prime quality in a chief magistrate has prime quality in a chief magistrate, has hisherto confined himself to a defensive policy. He is threatened in his capital. Both honor and duty command that he ropel invasion. He is now assured of finding solid support in the population of the North, where uthern aggression has excited unanimous

The North needs a powerful organization. So far it has nothing of the kind. It needs a thoroughly consolidated power; but how far is it from that? Every thing is to create in a war such as the aggressions of the North has forced upon the South. All means of action are incking. Federal laws and State laws have combined for the past fifty years in the direct view of weakening public powers and evalting individual rights. How is in the direct view of weakening public powers and exalting individual rights. How is such a current to be stemmed? To attempt it is to face a revolution—nothing less.

In a word, the crisis of slavery, such as the Southern States have brought about, has led the United States to the door of an internal revolution. Such is the stera reality, difficult to put out of sight. What shall be the character, and what the consequences, of this revolution? The mind is helpless to foresee; but there is one thing which we may boldly affirm, that a nation of such vitality will be able victoriously to resist the most terrible of shocks.

[From the Paris Siecle, May 7.]

[From the Paris Siecle, May 7.] The calmness shown by the Northern States is a proof of the confidence which they feel in the justice of their cause. We can not but regret the deplorable struggle which has commenced, but we have a firm hope that the principles of justice and of liberty which prevail in the North, will come triumphantly out of the crisis into which the violence of the partisans of slavery has thrown the Union. Our wishes and our sympathies are in favor of those and our sympathies are in favor of those who do not admit in any one a right of property over his fellow-creature, and who do not measure liberty by the color of the

Southern Planter Fairly Mer.—A Southern sportsman offered by advertisement in a New York paper to wager two hundred bales of cotton against \$10,000 that the South would succeed and gain its independence, \$5,000 that it would be recognized by England and France, \$10,000 on each battle fought, and his plantation and one hundred negroes that Washington will be in the hands of the rebels, within twenty days after heatilities commence.

To this Southern chanticlear, John. F. Broderick, of New York, responds and offers to put up \$10,000 in cash against the offer of the Secessionist, and to match all his bets equally. Further, to bet \$500 that the war will end in six months, and the Stars and Stripes then float over all Government buildings, North and South.

buildings, North and South.

FIVE HUNDRED READY-MADE HOUSES FOR CUBA.—The Baltimore American says: CUBA.—The Baltimore American says:

A contract has recently been entered into between certain parties residing in Cuba and builders of this city to the extent of constructing five hundred houses, all of which are to be erected in Cuba. Of course they will be entirely made of timber, and the parts joined and put up after shipment to that country. Each piece and part will be so numbered as to render this part of the contract a comparatively easy one. According to the most careful estimates, nearly one million feet of lumber will be required, all of which is to be well culled and sessoned. The work has already commenced, and it can not be other-

well culled and sessoned. The work has already commenced, and it can not be other-wise than gratifying to know that a very large force of industrious workmen are now employed at fair wages. Poisoning of Six Children, —Six children, belonging to different parents, were pelsoned at Niagara Falls, New York, the other afternoon, by corrosive sublimate. They were playing in the street, and discovering an empty bottle, filled it with water, and unauspectingly drank of it. Boon afterward all became sick, and the physicians who were called prenounced them poisoned. An examination of the bottle disclosed that it had contained corrosive sublimate. Autidotes were administered to the children, and it is thought they will all recover.

ABUNDANT CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA,-YA

It would perhaps be interesting to you to know our prospects for bread for the coming year, and I would say that we have a better prospect for a wheat crop than we have had since the year 1846.

LATEST BYTELEGRAPH

THE WAR FOR THE UNION

Military Movements on the Western Frontier.

Funeral of Colonel Ellsworth. Every Thing Quiet at Harper's Ferry.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS AT NOT MEETING THE RESELS IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Butler's Forces Ready for Action at any Moment!

REBELS CONCENTRATING NEAR ALEXAN-DRIA FOR IMMEDIATE ATTACK! Matters in Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM SEWELL'S POINT. GEN, BUTLER TAKES THAT POINT

800 Rebels Killed and Taken Prisoners!

WOUNDED. PROBABLE BATTLE AT

BUTLER'S LOSS 84 HILLED AND

ARLINGTON HIGHTS!

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

LEAVENWORTH, May 25.—The United States forces from the Indian country west of Kansas, comprising six companies cavalry and five of infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing, are within a few days murch of this city, with all their means of transportation and plenty of subsistence.
On the Texas frontier they made a rapid retrograde march. They captured twenty-five Texans who had been dogging the troops for some time. They were held prisoners one day and discharged.

Washington, May 25.—There were re-Annapolis, but it proves to be a mistake. Colonel Ellsworth's funeral took p Colonel Ellsworth's funeral took place this noon from the Executive Mansion. He was followed by the Zouaves, among whom was the avenger of Ellsworth. He carried the identical Secession flag torn down by the deceased; then followed the President, Secretaries Seward and Smith, officers of Zouaves in carriages, the military, &c. All the bells were tolled, and all flags at half-mast and draped in mourning.

Baltmorm, May 25—P. M.—Western train is just in. The reports from Harper's Ferry of hostilities are totally unfounded. Governor Letcher has detained the coal trains and hands belonging to them.

trains and hands belonging to them.

John Merriman, a wealthy and respectable citizen of Baltimore County, was arrested last night by Government officers, charged with burning bridges on the Northern Central Road. He was taken to Fort McHenr It is understood he acted by authority of th Mayor and Police Commissioners.

HARRISBURG, PENNA., May 25 -Attorney General Purviance has resigned. In his letter to the Governor he says, "For reasons hetter to the Governor he says, "For reasons which appeal to my self repect, I can not consent to continue any longer in connection with your Administration."

Washington, May 25-4:30 P. M.—An account just received from Virginia, which seems to be truthful, says the cause of the alarm of a battle was that the Federal picket guard, at Little Falls, near Arlington, were driven in by Secessionists. The latter were put to flight. my26 a* Adjutant General.

SEE ATTENTION: -VOLUNTERE R. SWANTED FOR COL. GUTHBILE'S RECHMENT.

A few able bedied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, for the above Regiment. Persons who enroll their names will be marched into Camp (Clay) immediately Berniting Office, corner Yeatman, and Brondway, next to the Spencer House, By order of the Colonel.

LIEUT. GEO. W. HYNSON,

LIEUT. THEO. HALD,

my16-tf Recruiting Officers.

put to flight.

WASHINGTON, May 25-5 P. M.—Some of
the troops who so hastily crossed the river
this afternoon, have returned to the city disappointed in their expectations of meeting

the enemy. The proceedings, however, de-monstrate the facility and expedition with which forces can be thrown into Virginia. (Special to the New York Tribune.)

Advices from Fortress Monroe state it was intended to make a general attack on the batteries on Tuesday night, but the attack was deferred after a consultation between modore Stringham and General Butler, It is not known at what time operations will commence. Everything is prepared for a movement at a moments notice. The Cumberland, Perry, Fankee and Star will en-

gage the battery, acting in conjunction with forces landing from propellers. [Special to the New York Post.] It is expected that the Government forces will soon advance into the interior of Virginia via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Oecoquae, Virginia, gave sixty votes against secession, but the rebel troops murched into town the next day, and drove away the Union men. away the Union men. The rebels are said to be concentrating

and Gutter.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION is new in session at the office of the County Auditor. All persons having business before said Buard will make their applications in writing without delay.

WM. WARD,

my25

Auditor of Hamilton County. forces about fifteen miles below Alexandria for an attack. Advices from Culpepper state that the rebels are determined to make an effort to dislodge the Federal troops. [Special to the Commercial.] Bridges have been destroyed by the Federal authorities on the railroad from Alexandria to Lusburg.

New York, May 25,—Among the Arago's passenger's was Mr. Judd, Minister to Prus-

TRAINS FOR CAMP DENNISON
leave Cipcincati at 7 and 9:25 a M.,
3:15, 3:56 and 6 P. M.
RETURNING—Leave Camp Dennison at 7:10
and 9:26 A. M., 3:45, 6:05 and 7 P M.
Reand trip Tickets with be sold for 75 cents
my25-tf E. W. WOODWAED, Superintendent. The Great Eastern took one bundred and MADAME ALWIN ALL PERSONS WISHING TO how their correctly stated by MADAME ALWIN, at 16 kmt Sixth-at., between Hain and Sycamore, where she may be consulted on all matters concerning love. marriage, courably, law-matters and business affairs, and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry; also, the name of her visiors. [my26-6*]

The Great Eastern took one bundred and ninety-four passengers.

Colonel Allen's regiment embarked on the steamer Ariel for Fortress Mooroe.

Washington, May 25.—The President, while accompanying the remains of Colonel Ellsworth to the cars, was informed by a courier of stirring hostilities on the Virginia side. General Mansfield was similarly serviced, and this was the foundation of the military movements here to day. A dense smoke was meanwhite seen on the line of LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
Those two New lork Companies, the
GERMANIA LIFE and the GERMANIA FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANIES, each with a separate
cash capital of \$200,000, and owned and managed
by Germans of solid wealth take risks in Cliscinnatist New York rates Those wishing insurance
will please call on their agent.

CHARLES REZMELIN,

This CHARLES REMEMBLIN,

This CHARLES REMEMBLIN,

This Chief San Building, military movements here to day. A dense smoke was meanwhile seen on the line of Arlington Hights, and cannonading heard. The latter, however, were fineral minute guns, the former probably from camp-fires. The troops now here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The utmost watchfulness on the part of the military authorities to guard against the approach of the Secessionists is every-where manifested.

The steamer Tankse arrived to-day from

The steamer Tankee arrived to-day from

The steamer Yankse arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe, bringing the report that General Butler yesterday captured Sewell's Point, with a loss of eighty-four killed and wounded. The enemy lost between three and four hundred killed and wounded, and many prisoners.

On Thursday evening, the enemy's pickets near the Fort were surprised, and three hundred taken prisoners. The War Department has information to the same effect.

There is no doubt that a skirmish took place to-day between the Federal and Secession pickets, near Arlington Higths. in mylicities and to close F. M. and the price F. M. and T. 1981.

DP. B. DOBACK, S. STOMACH BITTERS.—DB. ROBACK, groupriotr of the popular Scindinavian Remedies, has introduced a row article of Stomach Bitters, which we have he at the antistaction of trying, and must say that they are superior to any this g that we have ever tried. They are a pleasant beverage, p. cassessing medicinal qualities of a toole and alterative character of a high order. We predict for them a large sale. For sale at the Frincipal Office, No G flast Fourthstreed, and by Druggists and Merchauts generally.

BALTHOUS, May 25.—A large body of troops came over the Northern Central Road this evening, destined for Washington. LOUISVILLE, May 25.—Nearly all the flags here and at Jeffersonville are flying at half-mast, in consequence of the death of Colonel

mast, in consequence of the death of Oclonel Ellsworth.

"Mollie Jackson" won the best three-mile race, with full weights, ever made in America, at the Woodlawn Course, to day. "Time—5:35%, 5:34% and 5:28%. "Sherrod" was a good second.

The Border State Convention meets at Frankfort on Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—No sales of Cotton to-day. Superine Flour was held at \$10. White Corn. 85c. Pork, \$25 50@26. Whisky, 27%@30c.

white Corn, 85c. Fork, \$25 506926. Whisky, 27346936c.
The brig Angels, from Vera Cruz the 12th inst., has arrived with \$6,000 in specie.
Minitilian letters say the gold taken from the waters of the Malatongo Diggings is very rich, and that there is great excitement regarding the discovery.

Texas advices furnish glowing accounts of the grain crop. the grain crop.

River News.

LOUISVILES, May 26—P. M.—River falling alowly, with seven feet four inches in the canal. Very warm, but strong wind nearly all day—now calmer and clear, mercury 83

HOME INTEREST.

THE DAILY PARSS - You Cents a week. say Clothing renorated and repaired, to H. Third BEF Leave your orders for the Datar Pause at the Counting-room. Only Ten Cents a Week.

Sunday Evening Dispatches. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS irginia Election Returns-The Office of the

a Secession sheet, was completely demolished on Friday night by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Colonel Ellsworth's funeral was an imposing display. The body lay in state at the Governor's rooms in the

[Special Dispatchito the New York Tribune.]

Washington, May 25 -The steamer Yun-kee has arrived. There is no truth in the re-

General.
The Herald says seven bridges are de-

stroyed between Alexandria and Leesburg, and fifteen miles of track west of Alexandria. Over five thousand more troops go into

Virginia to night.

Captain Adams, commanding the fleet at
Pensacols, is ordered home.

Lousville, May 26.—The Journal tomorrow will publish that Garrett Davis,
being prevented from testifying by the Adjutant-General's termination of the investicration, acknowledges the resistent of distri-

Union men of Kentucky.

Ten companies of State guard will go from Louisville to-morrow, to camp at Shelby, eighteen miles south of here, to re

lieve the companies now there. About three thousand arms have been sent there, the object being to establish a permanent

MILITARY NOTICES.

TEEN MEN wanted for the FIBST KENTUCKY BEGINEST. Application to be made immediately at Headquarters, Camp Clay.

my17

BE SCOTT LIGHT GUARDS-A NEW

C mpany, whose ranks are aim at filled—want a few more able bodied men, for three years service. Call early. Hecruiting office, fourth story, No. 28 Wort Furth at. my25.b*

Wort Furthest.

AS SPECIAL BATTALION OF DECAll members of the Crittendsu Guards, Anderton Invincible Bifles, Marion Guards, and Bock
Guards, will assemble at their respective Armories on MONDAY, at 12 M., with their baggage,

march to Camps.
It order of Commanders of Companies my26-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARTISTS PHOTOGRAPH GAL-beth plain and painted in oil. EATON & WEBBER.

ROTICE OF REMOVAL. THE
Cincinnati Gas Light and Core Company
has removed its office to the forms building

PEMALE PHYSICIAN. MES
KING, M D, offers her services as Physician and Accoucheur Patients boarded, if required. Besidence, S9 Wade-st., between John and Cutter.

L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

ROTICE. TO THE STOCK.

HOLDERS of the Passenger Baltroad
Company of Clandmatt. Notice is hereby given
that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Compary will be held, pursuant to order of the Board
of Directors, on FRIDAY, Mar Bi, 1860, at 10
o'clok A M., at their Office, tu the second story of
Owen's Block, terrh-west corner of Fourth and
Main ets. 1s act upon the following resolution, viz.:
Ecoolege? That the Company accept the provision
of the act of the General Assembly of the State of
Ohio, passed April 19, 1861, entitled "an Act to
provide for and regulate Street-Baltroad Companies."

By order of the Board.

O. H. KILGOUR, President.

OFFICE FIREMEN'S INS. CO.,

CINCINNATI, May 15, 1861.

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMITIES.

Apparatus for Spinal Curvature, Club Feet, Bow Legs, Wesk and Suff Joints, and all other Physical Debrumities, made and accurately fitted, and warrantet to give satisfaction, at the Radical Cure Trass Office of S. N. MARSH, CORLINS & CO., No. & West Fourib-expect, opposite the High Steeple, Cincinnati, and No. & Yessey street, New York. These who have tried under inouthbraness without any benacical results, are invited to call and examine our specimens and references. We refer to these who have used our appliances with the desired results, when have insel our specimens and references. The refer to these who have used our appliances with the desired results. We have all kinds of Trusses, From Si upward, Abdominal Supporters, filoudder Parces, Elastic Stockings, Engeneery Bandages, &c., which we accurately St to the regular subtile of the case. my20-b

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO,

THE ANNUAL MEETING the discokholders of this Company, for election of Directors, will be held at this office MONDAY, the 3d day of June, 1881, between bours of 10 o'clock A, M. and 10 clock P, M. mylf-ti

269 Vine street.

Virginia to night.

NOW IS THE TIME Farkersburg (Va.) News Destroyed by the Union Men-The Capture of Sewall's Point STILL Contradicted-More Federal Troups Kater-ing Virginia-Distribution of Arms in Ken-tucky, &c. GREATER BARGAINS!

Marietta, O. May 26.—We have the fol-WE WILL OPEN, On Monday, May 27, 1861, inia:
Majorities for the Union: Berkley County,
00; Harrison, 1,000; Jackson, 400; Wirt,
00; Pleusant, 158; Doddridge, 550; Barour, 350; Taylor, 700; Marion, 450; Wetzel,
; Mason, 1,700; Cabbell, 650; Kanawha,
200; Wayne, 600; Preston, 500,
The office of the Parkersburg (Va.) News,
Secretics about was completely demailabed 30 CASES OF

BOUGHT FOR CASH AT SHERIFF SALE, Lust week, in New York, in which we will give the

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

ANOTHER LOT OF FOULARD SILES......AT 31 CENTS.
Large lot of FANCY DRESS SILES at half-price. hes has arrived. There is no trath in the re-port of the capture of Sewall's Point. The Fifth Massachusetts Regiment left sud-denly for Virginia.

It is expected the Federal troops will occupy Winchester, Va.

Henry Connolly is appointed Governor of New Mexico, and Miguel A. Otero, Sec-FRENCH BAREGES......AT 12%c. Another let of beautiful MOZAMSIQUE, at 15c., worth 56; the cheapest Goods of the season. worth 30; the cheapent Goode of the season.

50 Pieces IRISH POPLINS, for Traveling Goods, at 25c, cheap at 50.

2,000 yards of Real FERNCH OHINTZES, at 12%c, worth 57.

retary.

The same correspondent says it is untrue that Government has secured the product of arms manufactured in England.

The Times's special dispatch says Government will appoint Governor Banks Major-Governor. VEBY BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES. (SEVEN FLOUNCES), at 89 75. LACE MANTLES AND POINTS

AT HALF-PRICE. BARGAINS IN Table Linens. Napkins and

Towelings. 3 CASES OF 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, At 9%c, worth 12%.

gation, acknowledges the receipt and distri-bution of about 12,000 arms through the agency of a naval officer, with provisions for other supplies, on a pledge for their use in support of the Union, and to prevent Ken-tucky being precipitated out. It is said equal additional numbers are ready for the HOOP-SKIRTS! At less prices than any ever offered before, THE ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED TO CORBE-SPOND WITH PANIC PRICES! KENTUCKY MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

WEATHERBY'S.

No. 112 Fifth-street, my16-b BETWEEN VINE AND BACK,

the object being to establish a permanent camp of a full regiment there.

CLEVELARD, O., May 26.—E. F. Gaylord's drug store was burned this morning. Loss total. Value of stock-and building \$60,000; insured for \$20,000.

A. M. Perry's flour store was crushed by a falling wall. Loss quite heavy. Amount not ascertained. GREAT EXCITEMENT MARKED DOWN Fifer for a city company Luquire at W18WELL'S lear Store, Fourth, usar Walcut-st. my26-b* DELAND &

GOSSAGE'S. 74 & 76 WEST FOURTH-ST.

100 PIECES RICH DRESS SILKS At 50 conts per yard - worth 75c, and \$1. GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON. See ATTENTION, MARION GUARDS—
The manhers are requested to meet at their a
trimory on the 7th day of May, A. D. 18th, beween the hours of 10 clock A. M. and 3 o'clock at
the following officers: one Ospain, one First
heulemant, one Second Lieutenant
By order.

A. B. CABRINGTON,
my26 a.

A. B. CABRINGTON, LATEST NOVELTIES IN

SHAWL AND MANTILLA STOCK! In all Styles, at Low Prices.
French Lace Mantles, Points and Burnous. TRAVELING COSTUMES, In Cloth, Linen, Pointille, Poplin, English Barege, &c. Very desirable suits at \$3.50 and \$5. Large assortment of BLACK STELLA AND SPRING

SHAWLS! Arms! Arms! Arms Silk Basques and Traveling Costumes.

GREAT VARIETY OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Wide High-colored Chintzes, At 1214c -worth 25c. my#1 Gray Debages, Full Variety of Colored Stiks!

FOR A GOOD BARREI. OF get one of his "Gream of the West," at Mill 577 bixth-st. [my5-b*] AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST. ATTENTION, EVER Y-BODY I
Found at last! The place where a Home
Guard, "or may other man, can practice riffschecting at a triffing expense UNION BIVLE
GALLEBY, No 74 West Third-st. my25-b* Lyons Dress Silks! 508 pieces PARIH and LYONS DRESS SILKS, of choice styles, and of this season's importation, at 37%, 56, 62, 75, 87c. 81, 81, 95, 81, 50, 81 75 and 82 per yard.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS! LINEN GOODS

Extra Quality Boop-skirts

65c .- worth 8 and 10c BLANKETS AND FLANNELS BLOUSE LINENS, for Fatigue Coats, at DELAND & GOSSAGE'S, my 26 a 74 and 76 West Fourth-st.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 24, 1861, GEORGE P. BUELL, Esq : We, your fellow-citis-us, learning that you are upon the five of departure, in the sergice of our common country, desire to give you a softstantial testimonial of our personal regard, in the way of a Benefit, at one of our Theaters, which you may be pleased to designate; and we beg that you will also specify the period at which it will be agreeable for you to receive such a tokan of our appreciation.

H. H. Robinson. W. J. Abell.

u to receive cuch a token of cur appreciation.

H H. Robinson,
W. J. Abell,
W. W. Fesdick,
Myron W. Leffingwell,
Myron W. Leffingwell,
O. Loomis,
Capt Lewis A. Alien,
W. H. L. Willis,
W. D. Lewis A. Alien,
W. M. L. Boodes,
W. W. J. Booro,
C. B. Williams,
M. D. Parker,
J. H. Barro,
J. H. Barro,
J. H. Barro,
J. McUellar,
J. McWilliamson,
J. McWill Issera Bourson, Fordica, Lappingwall, Spooner and others;

and others:

Garrianen: Your kind favor, in which you propose to tonder me, on behalf of many esteemed friends, a substantial Testimonial of esteem, is at hand. As I have made my arrangement to leave, in less than a week, for Eastern Virginia, for the purpose of joining the army, I suggest the National Theater as the place, and Tuesday evening next as the time, where and when I shall be much happy to comply with the objects of your generous request.

Warp respectfully.

(Charge Times.)

SODA WATER AND MEAD SPECIAL NOTICE.

MAVING EXTENDED OUR SODA
MEAD FOUNTAIN, we are now supplying that
healthful and delicious beverage in a pure state, by
which, in connection with several improvements in
our S da Foundains, we are canabled to supply our
customers with more supedition, and promise that
our facilities are now such as to enable us to supply
att. with a glass of deliction Meed or cool and
sparking Soda Water, with shorte fruit syrups
and creams of our own manufacture. and creams of our own manufacture.

EDWARD SCANLAN & CO., Bruggists,
mylfi-c North-east corner Fourth and Main-sts.

DR. VATTIER, CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TRAS. Sel Main-et. EXTEA SUGAR-CURED HAMS AND Dried Book, at COLTAB'S, 319 and 32 Union TIRS AT MALS PRICE, AND Store of D. A. WALD 403, 11 East Third-st., op-posite Reside Rouse.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS GROVER & BAKER'S CRLEBRATED MOISELESS FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE

TEIS COMPANY

Is the only one that manufactures the Double-lock and Shuttle-stitch Sewing Machines!

No. 58 West Fourth-st.

First Great Annual Sale. TREMENDOUS BARGAINS! S. S. EAMES. 110 Fifth-street,

INVITES THE PUBLIC TO HIS PIRST No Misrepresentations to Effect Sales. Rend the Prices!

ALL OUR STOCK MARKED DOWN IN PLAIN F GURES. KENTUCKY FUNDS TAKEN AT PAR. LIST OF PRICES. MUSLINS.

DRESS GOODS.

on (fast colors).... onets (fast colors) BOBES will be offered at \$12 each - cost of impor-

Black Silks, Cheap. HOOP-SKIRTS (all sizes) of beat makes. SHAW'S, PARASOLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. EMBROIDERIES, in great variety. Remember the Place!

110 FIFTH STREET, Between Vine and Racs. MILITARY CLOTH.

6-4 CADET

Pure Indigo Blue, ADAPTED EXPRESSLY FOR

Army or Home Guard Uniforms, FOR SALE BY A. D. BULLOCK & CO., Agents for Eastern Manufacturers,

12 and 14 West Second-st.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT DAILY OF "COLT'S" NEW AND OLD MODEL REVOLVERS. 4, 5 AND 6 INCHES.

"Allen's" Cartridge Revolvers, "Allen's" Single barrel Cartridge Pistols, 25. 3 AND 4 INCHES. "Whitney's" Revolvers, 5 and 6 Inches,

"Colt's" New and Old Model

"Whitney's" Navy Revolvers, "Rider's Revolvers, "SMITH & WESSON'S" SEVEN-SHOT

CARTRIDGE REVOLVERS, Bliss & Goodyear's" 6-Shot Revolvers, Cartridges, Nos. 30 and 32, Caps, Flasks, Pouches,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Gun Materials!

TYLER DAVIDSON & CO. Wholesale Hardware Merchants,

Nos. 140 and 142 Main-street. [my25 eSaSMWF] READY THIS MORNING, THE SOLDIER'S FOR!

WHERE MET AND HOW CONQUERED!

A POCKET TREATISE ON HEALTH,

HYGIENE FOR CAMP AND CAMP LIFE -24-E. Y. ROBBINS, Lecturer on Sanitary Science and Corresponding Member of the American Statistical Association. One vol., 16mo , flexible cloth. Price 25 cents, "During the Mexican War, but FIFTHEN HUN-DHED of the American Army were lost in battle,

while FIFTHEN THOUSAND died of disease." Numerous as are the weapons of destruction, and perfect as their efficacy may be, yet the science of death destroys few in comparison with the numbers who perish through ignorance of the science of life, London Times.

*** Orders should be addressed to MOORE, WILSTACH, KEES & CO., PUBLISHERS, my24-c 25 West Fourth-st., Cinclinati.

Every Officer and Private N THE ARMY SHOULD BE SUPPLIED with a bottle of Palmer's Vagetable Comman

By long marching or exercise of any kind? One application will sure you effectually.

ABE YOUR SEET SORE FROM SAMECAT 18E? It will prove equally efficacious in relieving, you of ALL KINDS OF CUTANEOUS DISEA SES. Whether contagious, or otherwise, are its a addately elleved by its use, and in a short time e spectially relieved by its one, and he a short sums a mectually cured. He would be such as the Bites of Spiders and other Insects, and for all Vegicable Belongs, the Lotion is particularly any applicable, one application in recent cases gain crally effecting a permanent cus.

To all the above cassatties the Soldier is peculiarly liable.

Prepared only by SOLON FAL'MER.

Manufacture and Impurior of Fernimery.

Fruit-syrups for Sod/1-water, &c. WATE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY
the following PROINTSY RUPS, of a very appertor quality, and at prices to suit the times, via.
Strawberry, Raspberry, Lamon,
Pikoappie, Grange, &c., &c., &c.

BY THE GALLON, KEG OR BARREL. DAVIDSON & BECTHER, Brugghts (Successors to G. M. Dizon.) myM-offsTuTh N. E. corner Pink and Mein.